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# Boston

N. WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER. . . . . . OFFICE, NO. 11, CORNHILL, BOSTON.

Recorder.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1842.

BIOGRAPHY. For the Boston Recorder.

Mr. Willis. Dear Sir,—By special request the inflowing notice, extracted from the Sermon preached at the funeral of Stephen Moody, Esq., who died a filmanton, April 21, 1842, is forwarded for insection in the Recorder. By giving it a place, you call gratify the wighes of many friends, and, as I believe, contribute to make your paper of permanent value, by hecoming a Recorder of the memorials of the worthy dead.

L. D.

NO. 31 .-- VOL. XXVII.

STEPHEN MOODY, ESQ.

at whatever station he filled, he was atten-ied under a null remarkably punctual in all greenents. Always rising at an early hour, I time for the duties and calls of the day, his own house he used great hospitality, welling was the home of the stranger; and s a weiling was the home of the stranger; and strangers, while the religious society was stude of a stated minister, it was the place of testainment for the occasional preacher. Those as went to him as a friend, he was ever ready a went to him as a friend, he was ever ready counsel and assist. His heart was alive to the bler sympathies of humanity. To stay the deading progress of intemperance, he early oppositions of the entire the minimum of the early oppositions of the extrangers and the nations that forget God." The followers of Mohammed are the allies of the evil One. Mormonism is a new snare set by the greater soulcating progress of intemperance, he early oppositions.

ed himself, though he received in return, nothing but personal insult and reproach. Yet he had a wheart to feel for another's wee. Objects of distress, the widow's sigh and the orphan's tear, contained a rhetorick he could not resist, and he lived to see the temperance cause triumphant in the town; the sale of ardent spirits within its limits, having been prohibited by the unanimous consent of the legal voters.

Mr. Moody had a large share of public spirit, and has left many monuments of his efforts to benefit succeeding generations. Nor was he a brighter example of the public than of the private and domestic virtues. Who was ever a more affectionate husband, a kinder parent, or more studiously attentive to consult the convenience and promote the happiness of every branch of the family connexion?

Jerusalem: In what part of the sacred volume are such sentiments recorded? Deluded mottals! seeking heaven above through hell beneath!— Vain hope to reach it by that route! An impas-sible gulf-lies between the two worlds. Once in hell, forever there—once damned, never redeem-

5. Nor can one flee from the wrath to come, by

more than morality is requisite to meet acceptance with God, has no foundation in the divine record. Unrenewed men are destitute of all, which is indispensable. They have no holiness, and without it they are utterly undone.

Y-N-R.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

THE SABBATH.

Mr. Willis,—In a late number of the Journal

Mr. Willis,—In a late number of the Journal

The same is true of the boston Recorder.]

[For the Boston Recorder.]

Simple state of the control of the c is morally doubtful can hardly fail to be sinful. In this the Assembly are right. But it seems strange that they could have any doubt in the case. And they are among the last who would ask why God should allow the one and forbid the other. But even if in this case they should so far overcome their implicit submission to the Divine will, as to ask for a reason, it is obviously this; that in those times young men brought their wives home among their brothers; whereas there was no such reason for stilling temptation among wives issters.

The play upon wife and widow, &c. is quite unworthy of your correspondent, and is shown to

WHOLE NO. 1387.

He then, with much kindness, reasoned with me, that I had a soul, which would never die, and that God, who was holy, would send this soul into a place of endless torments, if we died in our sins. I felt alarmed. I immediately felt within me that I was very ignorant and wicked. I asked him what he thought of himself, he, being a sailor, must be as bad as me. He confessed, he was formerly as wicked; but he prayed to God to have mercy upon him, and by his grace he no longer swore, got drunk, nor mingled with wicked companions. I did not understand him. He said 'if you will learn, I'll teach you to read, when work is done.' I got a book, and with patience he taught me so much that I could read some easy part of the Testament. During this time, I was his companion to the prayer meeting, where I got more knowledge, and it pleased God to put more light into my understanding,—I felt very low, and cast down. I left off associating with my former companions. I trembled at an oath. I became sober. I kept multering to myself, 'O God have mercy upon me!' This was the spirit of God working within me, though I knew it not. My kind and Christian shipmate shipped off to sea. He made me promise to frequent the Bethel, and said at parting, 'I hope to meet you in heaven.' He died at sea! I soon engaged for a voyage myself. I took every opportunity to improve myself in reading. The captain was a good man; he sometimes spoke to me. I told him all my heart, my character, and confessed my sins. He told me to confess to God, and pray for pardon, and he kindly said, he would pray for pardon, and he kindly said, he would pray for me. He did; we had prayers every day, and he thought of me, and mentioned me before God. In this state I made my voyage. On my return I came to the Bethel. It was on a Sunday evening—a minister was speaking to sailors, to come to Jesus Christ, so affectionately, that, for the first time, I hurst into tears, to think there was a Saviour for me. A kind of day light broke around me, and the Lord mercifully gave me saved from hell. I have had my temptations from the devil, my own self, and my former sinful friends; but God, by his grace, has upheld me; I like his people, and I am happy among his praying people. Still I feel myself a feeble Christian, but by God's help, I'll struggle on. Dear friends, remember me, that I may be a brand plucked from the burning! I'm to sea to-morrow; I leave my thanks to you, and hope to give a thankful heart to God and his cause. Farewell."—Sailor's Mog.

# THE BOTTLE EXCHANGED FOR THE BIBLE.

"I need not tell you, my friends, of the tempta-tions that we seamen are subject to, particularly when in foreign countries. I was formerly one of those that trampled on the holy commandments of God. I would get drunk, swear, and debauch myself in a most cruel manner. I was never satisfied or pleased, unless with the bottle under my lee. The Bable was never taken up by me, unless it was either to relicate the best of the my lee. The Bible was never taken up by me, unless it was either to ridicule its bleised contents, or to read as one who did not wish to understand it. But now, Sir, what a change, through grace! I cannot read it enough. Even now I sadly want experience, with knowledge and ungderstanding and wisdom. But to return to my own character: In every thing that was earthly, sensual, and devilish to the extreme, I was first iny friend W.— L.—, I should not haw for sitting down to write to you. The valuable hours that are now spent in the service of my Creator, (I mean in the evening,) used to be squandered away in singing to the devil, and drinking to the destruction of body and soul. As long as I kept clear of the quarter-deck, which every man utterly abhors, particularly when in a state of drunkenness, all was right. In one of those drunken bouts, the Lord thought fit to step

the third time I did so, he told me the consequences of drinking it. Well, sir, I went on ny way that night, but I had no more pleasure, as I thought of it. The impression was made—the stamp was fixed. My resolution was formed; and all glory and praise to him who was the author of it, I have not broken it. I continued to meet with Will every night. There was a great desire in me to know something of the word of God. The thoughts of liquor wore away apace; the Bible took the place of the bottle. From that time to the present I have wanted to know more of the Saviour, and of my own unworthness. At first, there was certainly a great fear and shame of man; but in a great measure it has left me. We had a few difficulties and trials in setting out; but the Lord has delivered us out of them all. We are now, thanks be to his holy name, living mon-

Asking a Blessing.—A gentleman in whose office we called a few days since, gave us the following original ancedate of Dr. Payson:—He was going to one of the towns in Maine for the genuine hospitality, invited the strangers to take of the social repast. Dr. Payson at first take of the social repast. Dr. Payson at first declined, but being strenuously urged, he kindly consented. As he took his seat he inquired if a blessing had been asked; and being answered in the negative, requested the privilege which was readily granted, of inooking the benediction of Heaven. This was done with so much ferver, solemnity and simplicity, that it had the happiest effect. The old lady treated the company with the utmost attention, and as Dr. Payson was about to leave, he said to her. Madam, you have treated me with much hospitality and kindness, for which I thank you sincerely; but allow me to ask, "How do you treat my Master? That is of infinitely greater consequence than the manner in which you treat me." He continued in a strain of approprinte exhortation, and having done his duty in the circumstances, proceeded on his journey. in the circumstances, proceeded on his journey. This visit was sanctified to the conversion of the lady and of her household. The revival continued in the neighborhood, and in a short time a church was built, and the regular ordinances of religion established.—N. Y. Evang.

DIFFUSIVENESS OF RELIGION .-- In a DIFFESIVENESS OF RELIGIOS.—In a sermon we lately heard on the text, "Out of Zion shall go forth the law," &c., the preacher used the following illustration of the diffusiveness of religion. We give the substance only.

The river Baradi, whose waters flow down from Anti-Libanus, instead of passing on by Damascus in a broad current to the ocean, enters the city, and dividing itself into a multitude of rivolets and rills passes along by the very down of the inhab-

rills, passes along by the very doors of the inhabrins, passes along by the very doors of the imou-tiants, furnishing them with a supply of pure wa-ter for domestic purposes, while it also runs through the gardens to enrich and fertilize the soil, and to furnish a profusion of streams and fountains, the luxury of which, in that hot and arid climate, we can imperfectly appreciate. So with the waters of salvation. They do not purBOSTON RECORDER.

to Smyrna, and thence by steamer to Constantinople, where they are to take another steamer which plies regularly once a week between Constantinople and Trebizond, and which stops at a place called Samsoon, where they are to leave the steamer, and travel across Asia Minor to Diabeker, and from thence to Mosul. It is hoped that the necessity of travelling this circuitous route will before long cease, by the opening of a route by way of The route travelled by Messrs. Hinsdale and Mitchell, was by way of Aleppo and Diabeker. We hope Mr. Laurie will be able to reach Mosul in the autumn.

from Mr. Smith, of Beyroot, intended to give a precise account of the state of our relations to the Druses; from which it appears that the attempt to secure the protection of the Turks, by turning Mohammedans, set on foot by some of the high sheiks just returned from banishment, had failed in its object, through the perfidy of the Turks, who had arrested the sheiks, and carried them to Beyroot. But, as appears from a subsequent letter, dated June 10th, and from late English papers, a number of them had escaped on board an English frigate, and the English consul had refused to give them up; and it was reported by English paper that the English and French governments were en deavoring to get the Turkish government to fulfil its engagements with the Druses. It was feared, however, that bloody scenes would be enacted, as the Turks had been transporting Albanian soldiers

Mr. Smith in his etter, gives the results of the recent events in the mountains: (1.) The power of the Maronite patriarch has been destroyed. (2.) The power of the high sheiks has also apparently fallen, and this has left open to the missi iated Druses,) who first sought their instructions (3.) Among this class, their acquaintance has be widely extended; by these they are universally repersons to whom the choice of religion is voluntary. The Druses are the only sect in Syria, so for as is known among whom birth does not constitute Their covenant requires soundness of mind and the exercise of free will. The consequence is, that the larger portion of them are not really professors of any religion. obstacles in the way of this mission are the

unsettled state of the country, and the jealousy of

the Turkish authorities.

The letters of the latest date, just received, confirm the painful intelligence of the decease of Mrs. Smith, wife of Rev. Eli Smith. A letter from Dr. Forest, was read by Dr. A. giv. Which informed that she could not survive, though somewhat surprised at first, she soon recovered the same entire self-possession, which she had maintained on the voyage, when the vessel on which they were sailing was in danger of coming in contact with a larger one, so that it was expected that in five minutes all on board would perish,—so now, she hore the intelligence with more composure than is generally manifested under some triding disappointments in this life. Just at this time, a letter was received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers are conversed to the same authority that engrees annulled, or why one only is thus crassed. 3. They ought to be able to show us that no other of the recoversion. She said she had never received from her two brothers, giving an account of their conversion. The said she had never received from the later—no two proposed to the content the language of Christendom and their conversion. She said she had never received from the later were also read. The business such a letter—no two proposed to the calculation of the later were also read. The business committee reported three resolutions, account of the later were also read. The business comm for those brothers!" For a while, she w tressed with doubts, but at length her mind became clear and peaceful. After receiving mesand told him that she wished to say one thing and habitually to observe it. After the unanimous more before she lost the ability to speak—"I am adoption of the first two, on the third, Rev. Mr. not sorry," said she, "that I have come to Syria, even though I have come here but to die." She had at the last a radiant, peaceful smile upon her propriate solemnities, several addresses being de-livered, in different languages; and agreeable to a that the land might enjoy her Sabbaths," and the her request, her child was baptized at the funer-rejection of the Sabbath by the French nation after at, taking the names of her two brothers, of whose conversion she had just heard. Dr. De Forest absolute despotism; showing that the observance even greater than the anticipations of her friends. She was rapidly acquiring the language, and was decale acquiring the language, and was too of the petitions to stop the mail on the the sphere of her influence. The affliction of has been downward, till now it is bankrupt; while, Mr. Smith is such as cannot be appreciated here; Western New York, where the movement to but, the grace of God and the discipline of former trials, enable him to stay his soul upon God.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Winslow, and singing, Dr. Anderson said, they had also just received intelligence of the death of Mrs. Smith, of has been visited." the Ceylon mission, who, as it now appears, would seem to have carried with her from this seeds of consumption. We hoped much from her devoted spirit. She died in great

We have dates from Cevlon to May 11, from Madras to May 14, from Bombay to May 23, and from Ahmednugger to April 29. The missions are in their usual prosperity. Mr. Poor, of Ceylon, gives a very encouraging view of his Sabbath labors at Tillipally. At 9 in the morning, he preaches to 500 pupils and masters, at the boy's school. At half past 10, to 75 or 100 adults; and in the afternoon, to 300 or 400 females, making about 1000 in all.

PARISTS .- Dr. A. said they had received the An-

Independent Nestorians, having received their instructions in Chelsea, Sabbath evening before last.

They are to pursue a route which has not been
pursued by any missionary of the Board, before,
except by Mr. Homes. They are to proceed first

They are to proceed amount of our appropriations? That would be disastrous to the cause and to the churches at that the labors of the few may not be crippled.

> year ago. If they fall next year below \$300,000, renewed embarrassments will be the consequence, and no human skill or forethought can prevent it. The effect will be bad, both on the young men preparing for the ministry, and on the churches. Let us go forward, and without relaxing our foreign effort, bring up all the other benevolent operations.

this. Our receipts are beyond our expectations,

but not beyond what was stated to be necessary,

Rev. Dr. Jenks followed with a few brief, but excellent remarks. Alluding to what had been said of the Papists, he inquired how it was that \$300,000 had been raised in what was infidel France, for foreign missions? And said it was by following the example of the Boston Cent Society. G. Finney, of Oberlin, Rev. Dr. Luckey, of Roch-This vast sum, had been collected principally in tions exceedingly small, but regular.

## Closed by Prayer and Doxology

which we present our readers.

ROCHESTER SABBATH CONVENTION The New-York Evangelist contains a report of the proceedings of this convention, the substance of

The convention was composed of about three nundred gentlemen, from various parts of the country. Judge Sutherland, of Geneva, was chosen President, with ten Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries. After an address by the President, the meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Edwards of Andover Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. Henry Dwight, Esq. Frederick Starr, Elijah F. Smith, Jonathan Child, Rev. Timothy Stillman and Harmon Kingsbury, were appointed a business Letters were read from Governor Sewexpressing their cordial approbation of the measure, and apoligizing for not being able to comply with the invitation of the committee to be present at the meeting. The following extract from Dr. Cox's letter is valuable not only from the fact of his once having been a Quaker, but for its piquan-

y and originality :
"There is a philosophy which I judge to be wise and excellent, in reference to the first table of the law. It is that which represents its whole four precepts as subserving the ground idea of worship-ping among men. Thus, the first commandment

ness committee reported three resolutions, acsuch a letter—no, never—"O how I have prayed knowledging the goodness of God in the appointis dis-inent and preservation of the Sabbath; declaring the observance of the Sabbath to be suited to prosages to her friends, Mr. Smith retired, in order all ages and countries; and that it is the duty of and social enjoyment, can never be obtained; that get some sleep; but she called him back, every intelligent friend of humanity conscientiously countenance. Her funeral was attended with apwhich they were led through seas of blood to an says, the promise of Mrs. Smith's usefulness was of the Sabbath is absolutely necessary to the stop the mail originated, had been blessed by the outpouring of God's Spirit in a manner never before equalled, while that part of the country has been the last to feel the scourge with which the nation

Dr. Edwards said the French philosophers abolished the Sabbath as the only means of driving from the minds of the people their prejudices in favor of the existence of God.

Rev. Mr. Wisner of Lockport, addressed the Conrention, showing the social benefits of the Sabbath, in producing cleanliness, good order, and intelligence; and said that the captains and boatman on the canal feel deeply their need of the Sabbath.

After some remarks by Rev. Asa Rand, Mr. Har non Kingsbury, of Cleaveland, made the following interesting statement, as to the efforts made in that city, to prevent vessels sailing and business being done on the Sabbath.

"At first he said, the Bethel chaplain was strong nual Report of the Roman Catholic Association for propagating the faith for 1841, which has its scat at Lyons, in France. This Society has missions in France. This Acciety has missions in France and Catalana of the Sabbath—assuring him that he did not believe he would get more than one out of the Lyons, in France. This Society has missions in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica. It reports \$550,000 as the receipts of the past year; nearly \$300,000 of which has instead and \$55,000 from Bavaria, \$31,000 from Belgium, and \$55,000 from Bavaria, \$31,000 from Belgium, and \$55,000 from Belgium, and \$55,000 form Belgium,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1842.

MONTHLY CONCERT,

At Park Street Church, Boston, Angust 1, 1842.

After singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapman,
Dr. Anderson said, that Rev. Thomas Laurie and wife embarked on Friday last, on board the Susan Jane, for Smyrna, destined for the mission to the Independent Nestorians, having received their in instructions in Chelsea, Sabbath evoning before last.

After the adoption of this resolution, the Convention adjourned till evening; when Dr. Edwards home. Now, that the missions are crippled for from the business committee, introduced a resolu-want of men, they must be supplied with means, tion declaring that the observance of the Sabbath is required by the physical and moral constitution of men. In remarking on this resolution, Rev. Mr. The numerous and great results, with which God has been pleased to crown our labors, demand Curry of Lockport, stated the following facts:

Curry of Lockport, stated the following facts:

"The teamsters of Kentucky, afford proof to the point. Those who allowed their horses rest on the Sabbath, always made quicker trips, with better health and stronger horses, than those who did not. And the report made in the British Parliament on the same subject, was conclusive. It was there given in testimony by men who drove stages at Brimingham, that when they rested on the Sabbath, they purchased fresh thorses once in about three months; when they did not, they were forced to purchase once a week.

ed to purchase once a week.

He said that he had been struck with the fact

He was followed by Dr. Edwards, Rev. Charles ester, and Rev. Messrs. Beecher of Batavia, Church f Rochester, Rand, Wisner of Ithaca, and T. Edwards of Rochester; the latter of whom remarked that it had been said by the physician of Lord Chatham, that he shortened his life full ten years by working upon the Sabbath, as upon other days of the week. He said, likewise, that of fourteen young men whom he knew in the city of New-York, who had become intemperate, eleven traced their dissipation directly to Sabbath beaking.

The next day, the meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Wisner, and remarks were made by Dr. Edwards, and by Mr. Heacock of Buffalo, Judge Wilkeson, of Buffalo, alluded to the effort made in 1829, to sustain a line of stage which run but six days in the week. Though at the time not earing for the Sabbath, he patr the six day line, for its greater safety; but religion committee. Letters were read from Governor Sew-ard, Hon. Theodore Frelighuysen, and Dr. Cox, He also made the following remarks, which are worthy of special attention :
" My friend from Cleaveland, has related som

interesting incidents. He might have told us that ten or twelve years ago, he brought his influence to bear in favor of this subject, to no purpose, on an infidel in that section, who persisted in working on the Sabbath. That man was then worthchaff a that the very atmosphere of a place there, affords an indication by which he can judge whether the Sab-bath is kept or not. I have had some experience

Resolutions were then introduced and unaniwithout the observance of the Saldath, the highest and most permanent bodily health, and mental vigreatest intellectual elevation, moral purity, currary interests of a people as well as to the ru telligence and virtue necessary to sustain free in-

Another resolution declares the Sabbath to be set before him. the right as well as the privilege of all classes, and that requiring men or animals to labor on that day, On this resolution, Rev. Dr. Wisner of Ithaca, made for sixty copies, two and an half for twenty, and

players and the other of the employed. Now the istence, and the question is, shall they be leprived of the privilege which their employers en-oy, of resting on the holy Sabbath? This priv-lege is taken from the laboring men in our coues, and as a consequence, their health is in-simpaired. Their mental faculties are also the dearest enjoyments of their life. tism, on the part of employers, which might well resisted—if necessary, by force. At St. Louis, twithstanding the low state of morality and reli-on, a man will feel insulted if asked to work on e Sabbath; it is regarded as a piece of unequalled canness, and a man who should attempt to coerce is servants to work on that day, would be regarded a tyrant, and be forced to leave the place. This shows how strict honor, unconnected with religious principle, looks upon the practice. I wish the la-borers here at the North understood the matter thus. It is with shame that I am forced to see the governent of my country thus forcing the Post-office gents to labor on the Sabbath. They must do it,

Board for the last five years, was the want of misting all the social and civil relations of life, simmries. This was forescen, but there was no way of preventing it. He did not know of five streams.

Board for the last five years, was the want of misting all the social and civil relations of life, way of preventing it. He did not know of five streams.

Board for the last five years, was the want of misting all the social and civil relations of life, way of preventing it. He did not know of five streams.

Board for the last five years, was the want of misting all the social and civil relations of life, way of preventing it. He did not know of five suitable men who could now be had, and the Board had only three under appointment. It seems strange that young men should reason as they interesting facts with regard to the efforts made in bath. He would not do it; and in a few years he lost all his property, and was in debt more than \$14,000 besides."

He was followed by E. D. Smith, Esq., of Rochester, Mr. Skinner, of Wyoming, and Dr. Luckey, of Rochester. Judge Sampson, of Rochester, then

of Rochester. Judge Sampson, of Rochester, then made the following most important remarks:

"There was no point, he said, about which our citizens had been more uniformly decided, then in insisting upon their rights. In the adoption of the Constitution, it was the great and most difficult point so to adjust the several parts as that none of the rights of the several states should be disturbed. New York was one of the last states to yield. And now by a single post-office regulation, some 20,000 and because of this spirit, will be eminent Christians. The spirit of missions is the spirit of any output of the right to holy office. He were the explain the BAPTIST MISSIONS. now by a single post-office regulation, some 20,000 and 30,000 individuals in the United States are required to violate the holy Sabbath, or to relinquish the right to hold office. He went on to explain the terms of this regulation, and to detail the efforts of Western New-York in 1829 to procure its repeal. He explained clearly and abby, the sophistries of Col. Johnson's famous report, and rebuked the apathy with which this infamous violation of the doctrine of equal rights was regarded. In the course of seven years' experience as a judge in a criminal court, he could bear testimony that a great proportion of the crimes which disturb the peace of seciety, could be distinctly traced to Sabbath breaking. The quiet of the day furnishes opportunity for the commission of sin. He mentioned several cases in which this sin led directly to the perpetration of crime. " Capt. Sullivan af Buffalo, as one who had once

Resolutions were now introduced, discussed, and be observed by others: that we, (i. e. the members of the Convention,) agree to endeavor by example and influence, to persuade all persons to abstain from worldly business or amusements, and observe the appropriate duties of that day; and they respectfully and earnestly request the friends of the Subbath generally to enter into a similar agreement, and give the sanction of their names and influence

After a recess, a resolution was passed, recomnending that, in the formation of local associations they agree especially to abstain from those violaand that, if professors of religion will conscientiousmandment, both by their personal example and business arrangements—a great obstacle to the success of this enterprise, will be removed. On the subject of Sabbath mails, it was in the

evening, resolved

evening, resolved

"That as the improved facilities for conveying intelligence have, as it were, annohilated time and
distance, the running of the mail and the opening
of post-offices on the Sabbath day, are great and
unnecessary burdens, inflicted on the many for the
benefit of the few—evil in their examples, demoralizing in their tendencies and influences, unequal,
exclusive and oppressive in their operation, and
being attended with expense altogether disproportioned to any benefit received, they ought to be
immediately discontinued."

tions, the Convention adjourned.

We sincerely hope this meeting may be the beof God, shall result in rescuing the Holy Sabbath from desceration.

Many of our readers are doubtless already famil-iar with this valuable monthly periodical of the American Board. Others perhaps have seldom We cannot forbear a few remarks about it. We think it one of the happiest expedients for the diffusion of missionary intelligence which has been devised. It is prepared with great care and labor. Each sheet is the result, as we have personal knowledge, aside from the prima-facie exidence of the sheet itself, of great research and un-

r pecuniary gain, is gross injustice and cruelty. the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars On this resolution, Rev. Dr. Wisner of Ithaca, made the following remarks, which are commended to the serious consideration of the laboring classes:

"In the Providence of God it has always been the execution of the always been the case, that it society one class is made up of employers and the other of the employed. Now the olent individuals make it a present to the congre-

But whatever be the means of doing it, the thing itself, that is, the circulation of it throughmpaired. Their mental faculties are also But upon this subject there is no time to in this way the laboring class is deprived the congregation, we regard as of great importance. Every reader, and there will be none other the privilege of enjoying domestic comforts in e bosom of their families. During every day in e week, they are constantly employed at hard to or. Take from them the Sabbath, and you take The the earth: and will have pressed upon his attenthe carth: and will have pressed upon his atten-tion those powerful appeals to personal exertion rity, and of all the dearest comforts of his. Is to be tolerated? It is a kind of cruelty, of des-tion of this sort is eminently suited to feed the tion of this sort is eminently suited to feed the

stage accommodations, packages of these papers are easily sent to any part of the State and we canno but carnestly desire that every congregation should

# THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

To awaken and constantly increase the spirit in

y divine grace such multitudes, who will not fail vigorous efforts to increase the kingdom of God in all lands. They will catch this spirit among the first breathings of spiritual life. associated with the earliest and warmest of the Christian affections; and it can scarcely fail to grow with their growth and strengthen with their

# BAPTIST MISSIONS.

ARRACAN.-From the Journal of Mr. Kincaid, published in the "Bantist Missionary Magazine," t appears that the spirit of inquiry among the natives is deepening and increasing. Two intelligent natives, have recently been baptized. This, however, has been followed by a violent persecution In the account given of these conversions, the natural heart, and the fruits of the gospel, exhibit themselves just as they do in Christian lands. Concerning one of them named Ko Too-a, who had at

one time been in a monastery, Mr. K. remarks: " After being driven from all the strong holds of "After being driven from all the strong holds of Boodhism, and acknowledging that there was an Eternal God, he rejected the doctrine of substitu-tion. Reformation, he thought, would secure the Di-vine favor, and especially if connected with sincere endeavors to keep the law. How it was possible for the suffering and death of Christ to satisfy the claims of instite on helalf of millions of the human Resolutions were now introduced, discussed, and unanimously passed, declaring that, as the violation of the Sabbath tends powerfully to the commission of crimes, those who are guilty of it, both injure themselves and families, and commit great injustice is a fable, appended to the Christian religion. He was led to take this view of the subject by the Mathemselves and families, and commit great injustice against the community; that, as the observance of the Sabbath is essential to all the great interests of mankind, it is the duty of all, not only to observe it themselves, but to exert their influence that it may be observed by others; that we, (i. e. the members). all night, and felt very unhappy, for he though e was not to live long, and must certainly go to ell. In this state of feeling he remained for sever al days, when he came with a joyon countenance and said he had obtained peace. "Now I know," he said, "what it is to believe in Christ, for I hav evidence in my own heart

In the case of the other, Ko Shway Dway, the enuine influence of the gospel is exhibited mucl in a certain case related in the Acts of the Apos

In 1839, he came to Akyab, and set up as a dor tor and astrologer. About three months ago, whe the gospel took a deep hold of his conscience, an the thoughts of a future judgment terrified him, h not only cleared his house of all his hooks on a trology, but went from house to house, and confes-ed that for ten years he had deceived them and it ken their money for nothing—that he had no fearned that there was an eternal God, who lov-righteousness and hated inquity, and that he cou-no longer practice the arts of astrology, and decei-

### AN INTERESTING PEOPLE. Mr. Kineaid was visited by a mountain chief,

whom he explained as well as he could, the nati ple for ages have been without the knowledge God and his law—that they have no books, a therefore, can neither read nor write-that in ancient days, God gave their fathers a good book. written on leather, but being careless, a dog carried it away and destroyed it, and thus the displeasure appeared against their-that they are anxious to know the true God, and he taught the true book, though no one has ever appeared till now, "bringing the good book."

Then follows a list of the names of 273 children whom they wish to place in school. For ages this people have resisted idulatry, and like the Kathem the "good book" which will tell them of the

sparing industry. The gentleman at the Missionary House to whom this work is specially confided, gives to it the energies of a tigorous mind and fervent heart. The reader of this unpretending sheet if he has not been conversant with matters of this sort, can hardly conceive the amount of care and labor expended in traversing all the fields of Missionary knowledge for the purpose of serving up for him so fragrant and valuable a dish as is thus set before him.

We be speak a deeper interest, which shall result in a wider circulation of this valuable auxiliary of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions of the countries of the countries of the countries of the great cause of missions. Its price, five dollars of the great cause of missions of the countries of the form of the countries of the countrie also with an inflexible severity, against the books of the Reformers, published for the edification of the faitful. To give two instances. Dumonling, distinguished Protestant writer, published seventy-five different works: but the Papists labored with so much perseverance. them. In 1758, the Parliament of Bordeaux caused to be publicly burned, five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two copies of religious books destined for the instruction and edification of the Protestian Structure of the Prote

The report further states that the same course was pursued by the French infidels, during the revon, in regard to the books of the Catholics. The whether he willed so or not. The speaker Colporteur system is now prosecuted with increased success. In many parts of the country, few of the people can read; so that the colporteur must not only sell, but read the Bible to them. \$80 will support a colporteur the five winter months, or \$175, the whole year.

The whole year.

Use of Colforfeires.—"Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days, is a quotation from the Book of Ecclesisates; the force of which encouraging truth is amply substantiated by one of our colporteurs. About three years ago, the friend in question visited a hamlet near Chartres; and offered the Bible for sale from house to house. The most whom he accosted insolently refused it; while a few consented, after his pressing invitations, to take a copy. Among the latter was a shoemaker, who seemed to pay greater attention than the rest to the colporteur's observations; apart from this, he had every reason to think that his visit to the hamlet would be attended with little fruit. It happened that in August last he revisited the place; and judge of his delight, when, on entering the shoemaker's shop he seized him by the hand with waruth; and told him at once, that immediately after he had purchased a Bible of him (having had his attention drawn, by what he said, to the importance of its contents) he fell to reading it—flat he took a greater interest every day in the perusal—that passages, which at first he had found observe, were greater interest every day in the pensal—that passages, which at first he had found obscure, were soon cleared up to his mind by others—and that while learning to see himself a sinner under condemnation, he had at the same time been enabled

Music. Prayer by the President. 1—See the condemnation of the resident of the same time been enabled.

to look upon himself as pardoned, just saved by Je us Christ.

Thus enlightened, without any hum tance, this worthy man became changed demeanor; and Hz who caused the higher out of darkness has been mercifully please complish the work of grace and regene his heart.

The neighbors soon took notice of the allow as rallied—he was persecuted. To took up the matter; his business was run he himself, with his wife and five soall were plunged into misery. But, netward all thus, he remains immoveable; and so murmuring, replices in having found the great price. "the treasure of which non-prive him.

# COMMENCEMENT AT AMBERS

In attending the Commencement even s institution, last week, we were re the character of Hopeful in Bunyan's Pilgrin College has been called to meet, since ment twenty-one years since m dences. For three or four of the last year ularly, difficulties have seemed to thick Pecuniary embarrassments, and the serious diminution of students, have, in the some, almost menaced its extinction. Bo gloomy apprehensions, we think, have lead foundation. In the language of Dr. Hung his Address to the Alumni, " a New England never dies." It is always best to cher state of mind. A perpetual dwelling a darker features of an enterprize is as is painful. If a public institution is real if the need for it exists in the condition then this necessity can be made to there are sound arguments in its fav-Our countrymen are reasonable being will listen to good reasons. Hence, doubt that the American Education soon regain its former hold upon the the community. The clamor of prepare away. The miserable stories which circulated both in regard to it, and the unemployed ministers, will be are, baseless. So of Amherst College. and live because it is needed. It is in the New England. As Sicily was of corn, so England of men; it is the granary. lege is in the middle of old Hampshire State of Massachusetts, and that is In respect to local matters, scenery and is situated, we had almost said, in the Eden. We fear that the residents of Ambe its vicinity do not feel what skies are a that a wilderness of beauty is around the herst College does no injury to Hars liams. The latter has never been so flor it is now, under its excellent Presid shows that Amherst is wanted. If it si to exist, the number of students at Har-Williams would not be materially incibenefit would accrue to Dartmonth and Yal they are out of the State, and have got his approbation upon the College in a mes ed and interesting manner. Seven or eigh vals of religion have gladdened the beriends, and carried joy into many fana churches. A very large proportion of the eight hundred graduates are preaching t his country, or in lands where he had

ceding commencement, was an Address Literary Societies of the College, by ( Esq., of New York. It was one state precisely the subject. It am we enjoy in our age and country. for the past. It was written in good tast descovered a highly cultivated mont and Many passages were foully applands all, whom we heard sneak of mending it as a highly finished and ald ance. In our judgment, however, the ous deficiencies. There were not obse concentration in the performance. It be like fifteen or twenty seperate str. little compact sense and defined plan.

The Address by Prof Shepard, of Bang as exhibited in the English language and a discriminating estimate of the elrelated principally to the parliamen England, as compared with Cicero and thenes. In the latter part of his Address, not been called into requisition. At the sor vent what we desire and what is no effort to know a little of a good many rather than to gain the mastery of a fer passion for misty speculation. Dreams a which is but dimly apprehended, will be word in it. It was fitted, by its viving p force an entrance into the hearer's un ner, as well as style conveyed one knitted, compressed energy. He wants, versatility. We longed for some resuma the piece, some passages of quiet description unaffected and simple beauty. We were much on the stretch.

Oration in La Amherst. 2. Disc man. Jairus Clark quisition. The Re-ation. James Sey Dissertation. The Braintree. 5. Or tion. Artemas De 6. Literary Disser ern Literature. 7. Disquisition.

Dwight Graves,
tion. The Superioniah Pruden Pie
Will the New F lly the same d on. Literary An on. Ct. 11. Orati Authors. Rosw Jusic. 12. Lite Teature of Reas Y. 13. Disser George Warren, No sertation. The So ah Hawley Wright icty. Joseph C

AUGU

ociety. Disputation. Is its present Cond "Charles Bishop Duffield Neill, I The Degree of A.

The Degree of A.
gentlemen, viz:
William Allen, J
Granger Bridgman,
Joseph Gallup Cach
Dean, Jr., Charles
gut Fisk, Joseph
Dwight Graves, Jame
Capen Hayward, W;
vour, William Mil
John Odlin Page,
Jaims Clarke Searle,
ace Dwight Train, 6
Wells, Andrew W
Wright, William You The entire effe. od. The style o itable to all the par ened to more int lege, especially v

to hit off the fashio need a little amuseu hours. Still, the in et, and apparently t ed to be gratified an degree of Master of nanliness, strengtl han commonly in vere in attendance ngs were held by 11

cordial approbation ing to found an Ala of the Alumni was taken to secure an in various ways the good feeling amor Vaill, general agent relation to the suc

At the public dir sung with good offe I, O Lord, o Thy was 2. How The

Dispro 3. For not th Nor street 4. But thy t Thy presen

5. As thee ti And therein. To us d Great credit is due of Amherst for th which was provided hospitable scale. T er weary in well de

DARTMOU

The Anniversaries med-and seldom and the votaries of the virtues of the intelle and fuller treat. The first Annive

they richly do

Academy of Arts and my room, on Tuesda was called to the chair Hon. Chief Justice Pa of the Curators was I and ordered to be pri The Report, which gave an account of the the reasons for its estab

doings of the Society ook a brief notice of the rope and of this co The Academy is not c but holds its Anniver On Wednesday th held their Anniversa gentlemen invited from

The first Oration was of New York, before His subject, The can rich and elegant Liter Literature of England, This was unquestion best efforts. It was a

found research usual dull detail of the posity of the latter thize with his views. we think altogether On the other hand, he more than his just me

entire effect of these various pieces was

to all the parties concerned. We have lis-

to more interesting performances at this Col-

anliness, strength, and earnestness of the former. The exercises of the week were rendered more

commonly interesting by the presence of a number of the alumni. From 150 to 175 tion of 34. Several full and interesting meet-

s were held by them, in which many topies re-

ng to the state and prospects of the College

lations were unanimously adopted, expressing all approbation of the effort which is now mak-

ous ways the prosperity of the College, and

feeling among the Alumni. Rev. Joseph

o to the success of his agency, and the bright-

At the public dinner, the following psalm was

L. O Lord, our Fathers oft have told

1. O Lord, our Fathers off have told
In our attentive stays performed,
And either times than theirs.
2. How Thom, to plant them here, didst drive
The heatten from this land;
Dispended by repeated strokes,
2. For tool their courage, nor their sword
To their courage, nor their sword
To their possession gave;
Nor strongth that from unequal force
Their fainting troops could save.
But the right hand and newerful arm.

general agent of the College, made many in-

ist.

d, without any human
y man became changed
E who caused the light to

v Oration in Latin. James Granger Bridgman, Amherst. 2 Disquisition. The Christian Statestan. Jairus Clarke Searle, Southampton. 3. Dispusition. The Relation of Religion to the Imaginuous. James Seymour Grennell, Greenfield. 4. hoestation. The Comparative Influence of Physistan of Moral Science. William Miller, New Jeannele, S. Oration. The Decay of Superstina. Artemas Dean, New Windsor, N. Y. Music. Literary Dissertation. The Superiority of Modern Literature. Horace Dwight Train, Boston. Dequisition. The Mind in Ruins. Nathaniel beight Graves, Springville, N. Y. 8. Disquisition. The Superiority of Montal Pleasures. Nehemid Pruden Pierce, Enfield, Ct. 9. Disputation. Will the New England Character remain essentially the same during the Present Century? Rue New England Character remain essen-e same during the Present Century? Ru-er Wells, South Deerfield. 10. Dissertaells, South Deerfield. 10. Disserta-CEMENT AT AMHERST. 11. Ocation. The Obligations of the Public hors. Roswell Lombard Chapin, Springfield. 12. Literary Dissertation. "Faith the the Commencement exercises Authors. Reswell Lombard Chapin, Springfield.

180c. 12. Literary Dissertation. "Faith the

281 cature of Reason." Andrew Wilson, Goshen,

Y. 13. Dissertation. The Morals of Legislation.

282 cature of Reny. N. H. 14. Literary Dis
283 cature. The Soul of Poutry, Prophetic. Eli
183 Hawley Wright, Easthampton. 15. Disquisi
284, Personal Independence as Modified by So
285 cature. The Prospect of an American Phi
286 cature. The Prospect of an American Phi
286 cature. The Prospect of an American Phi
287 cature. The Prospect of an American Phi
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280 cature. Literature the Expression of 

281 cature. Between the Expression of 

282 cature. Literature the Expression of 

283 cature. Philadelphia, Penn. 18. 

284 cature. Philadelphia, Penn. 19. Ocation. 

285 cature. Life on the Ocean. Issa
286 Lefavour, Beverty. 21. Philadelphia Ora
286 The False Estimate of Posthumous Fame. 

286 cature. Samb. Reading, Penn. Music. 

Oration. The Necessity of Adherence to 

188 character of a True Life—to Systems and 

189 cature. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
287 caturen. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
288 cature. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
289 cature. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
289 cature. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
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287 cature. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
287 cature. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
288 cature. Armsby, Waynesville, Ili
287 cature. Arm ast week, we were reminded 12. Literary Dissertati of Reason." Andrew Hopeful in Bunyan's Pilgrim. led to meet, since i aced its extinction. But the always best to cherish a hopefu enterprize is as i exists in the condition of society ments in its favor, these argo e reasonable beings, and the rmer hold upon the affection The clamor of prejudice will d The Degree of A. B. was conferred on 27 young regard to it, and the overplus

of Amherst College. It will ris it is the granary. Amherst Colsetts, and that is saying enough matters, scenery and the like, almost said, in the Garden at the residents of Amherst : feel what skies are over them as never been so flourishing; its excellent President. The is wanted. If it should cear er of students at Harvard as be materially increased. The State, and have got studen dition, God has set the scal of on the College in a most mark manner. Seven or eight revi ve gladdened the hearts of joy into many families a uates are preaching Christ

ent, was an Address before the College, by C. Eans It was one hour and a half and but a part of it, we cannot subject. It appeared to be scribe the advantages which ge and country, for the cultivi d to deprecate reliance up ritten in good taste so far a of language were concerned. y cultivated mind and a fine ear ere loudly applauded. Nearly rd speak of it, concurred in conglity finished and able perform There were not object, unit enty seperate strings of pearls e and defined plan. The in left was pleasing but indistin

Prof. Shepard, of Bangor, was he English language, including the language to eloquesce to the parliamentary speakers a part of his Address, he con whether we may reasonab er efforts of eloquence? Has to requisition. At the same time too general scholarship, or as little of a good many subjects, the mastery of a few; and the eculation. Dreams and fancie effective orator. A philosophy apprehended, will be a fatal Prof. Shepard's address acteristic, massive, condensed, There was not a useless fitted, by its riving power, to to the hearer's understanding so or not. The speaker's mane conveyed one impressioned energy. He wants, however, onged for some resting-places it ages of quiet description, or o

ation was delivered before the The same Society was adaphrey. His address was in the elcome to the old family seat. hich the personification was est felicitous. The Alma Mater President's lips in a truly honest. We had no doubt of her hosand affectionate heart, though she salutary discipline, which those stand, if our renders do not. Rev. E. N. Kirk delivered a disciety of Inquiry. It was sp on, and was well received by The object was to vindical racter from various charges against it. The nobleness a the true missionary was exhibite examples. vas the order of exercises

ple beauty. We were kept too

y the President. 1. Salutate

The Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Newport, R. I., next addressed the Theological Society.—Subject—History of Redemption—a very spirited performance. His familiar use of profane terms, might offend the pions car of some.

Next was an Address before the two Literary Society.—Subject—History of Redemption—a very spirited performance. History of Redemption—a very spirited performance. History of Redemption—a very spirited performance. History of Redemption—a very spirited performance. W. Weilman, Chase Moulton, Levi Pillsbury, Jesson A. Sanborn, Paul A. Shackford, Vernon C. Stevens, Cephas R. Taylor, James A. Tilton, Chase Wiggin, and upon Silas Walker, as honorary.

No Doctors in Divinity or Law were conferred. The most important news is the death of the Duke of Orleans, heir apparent to the French throne.

The most important news is the death of the Duke of Orleans, heir apparent to the French throne.

Rusiness had become quite brisk at the customs of Lords,

William Allen, Jr., Lauren Armsby, James nager Bridgman, Roswell Lombard Chapin, eph Gallop Cochran, Henry Darling, Artemas an, Jr., Charles Bishop Duffield, Daniel Tag. 4 Yok, Joseph Russell Gaut, Nathaniel ight Graves, James Seymour Grennell, Charles pen Hayward, Waldo Hutchins, Issachar Lefair, William Miller, Edward Duffield Neill, an Odlin Page, Nehemiah Pruden Pierce, ans Clarke Searle, Vincent Henry Smith, Hort-Dwight Train, George Warren, Rufus Porter ells, Andrew Wilson, Jr., Elijah Hawley eight, William Young.

The style of speaking and writing was cred- Never on any occasion did we observe greater de-

especially when the classes were larger. more variety is wanted. It is a fine occasion off the fashionable follies of the day. We a little amusement in a session of four or five Still, the immense audience were very quiad apparently but little fatigued. All appear-

The speakers and subjects of consideration were as follows:

Marning.—Prayer. Music. The following speakers of Arts, were mature and well-defed. We were particularly struck with the liness, strength, and carnestness of the former be exercises of the week were rendered more commonly interesting by the presence of a number of the alumni. From 150 to 175 in attendance. A single class sent a represtion of 3d. Several full and interesting meetwere held by them, in which many topics register that the state and prospects of the College carnestly discussed. In conclusion, several alians were unanimentsly adopted, expressing al approbation of the effort which is now making found an Alumni Professorship. A Society e Alumni was organized, and measures were to secure an annual address, and to promote the comparative happiness of society in the 16th and the following servers and subjects of consideration were last follows:

Marning.—Prayer. Music. The following speakers were selected from the class without regard to merit. I. Destiny could be compared to a number of the server readers of the former. The following speakers were selected from the class without regard to merit. I. Destiny could be compared to severe selected from the class without regard to merit. I. Destiny could refuse the server selected from the class without regard to the prayer. Music, The following speakers were selected from the class without regard to the prayer. Music of the prayer were selected from the class without regard to the prayer. Music of the prayer were selected from the class without regard to the prayer. Music, The following speakers were selected from the class without regard to the prayer. Music of the prayer were selected from the class without regard to the prayer. Music of the prayer were selected from the class without regard to the prayer. Music, The following the follows:

Marning.—Prayer. Music, The following the follows:

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Marning.—Prayer. Music, The following the follows:

Mar cline, Frederic Richardson Lord, Hanaver 10. The comparative happiness of society in the 16th and in the 19th centures, George Philander Comings, Hanaver 11. Discussion. Is a nation indebted more to her Arms or her Eloquence for security? Alexander Lorimer, Stanstead, Canada, Harrison Carroll Hobart, Ashburnham, Ms. 12. The separation of Mr. Barke and Mr. Fox, Charles French Low, Concord. Music. 13. Intellectual greatness without its reward, Charles Powers Washburn, Proctorsville, Vt. 14. Traces of a primitive revelation in Eastern Asia, William Plummer Eastman, Hollis. 15. Discussion. Ought a system of international copy-right to be established? Robert Geddes Graydon, Harrisburg, Pa. John Sewall Sandorn, Gilmanton. 16. The expulsion of the Jews from Spain, Edward Rogers, Boston, Ms.

Afternoon.—Music. 1. A Latin Oration. The

and Academy is not connected with the College, it holds its Anniversary, Commencement week.

On Wednesday the various College Societies, Samuel Journal Labora Spatial Samuel Samuel Journal Part Sevens, Joseph Walter Amiversaries, and were addressed by talemen invited from abroad.

The first Oration was by Rev. George B. Cheever, Joseph Walter Sevens, Joseph Walter Sevens,

e be gratified and instructed. The orations by ess. Palmer and Huntington, candidates for the

The leather from this land;
Discorpied by repeated strakes,
Of thy avenging hand.

2. For not their courage, nor their sword
To them possession gave;
Nor strength that from unequial force
Their fainting troops could save.

4. But thy right hand and powerful arm,
Whose succorfley implored,
Thu gright hand and powerful arm,
Whose succorfley implored,
Thu art our Sovercon Kins;
And therefore, as thou didst to them,
To us deliverance bring!

Great credit is due to Mr. Vaill, and the citizens
And therefore, as thou didst to them,
To us deliverance bring!

Great read its due to Mr. Vaill, and the citizens
And therefore, as thou didst to them,
To us deliverance bring!

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To us deliverance bring!

Great read its due to Mr. Vaill, and the citizens
And therefore, as thou didst to them,
To us deliverance bring!

Great read its due to Mr. Vaill, and the citizens
And therefore, as thou didst to them,
Thou are to the discourse of the most exclusive and timetions of the ministry without authority, and consequently their conduct was highly censurable.

The discourse was one of the most exclusive and timetions of the ministry without authority, and consequently

A Twombly Mellers.

A Twombly Mellers.

A Twombly Mellers.

A Twombly Mellers.

A Transhy Hill, Mason. A. The union guaran, and the New England Letter Meet Property Loursell Bigiann, Beatra, Maso. 6. Decreasing the property of the Property Loursell Bigiann, Beatra, Maso. 6. Decreasing the property of the Property Loursell Bigiann, Beatra, Maso. 6. Decreasing the property of the Property Loursell Bigiann, Beatra, Response of Helpfrey, Amor Deposition, Mason. A Mason.

my, by the Same I known to A food fring the great street of the Demonstration of the street of the s discoursed upon the Elements of Character, physical, intellectual and moral. It could claim more merit for its practical common sense lessons, appropriate to young men in a course of education, than as a literary performance.

Lastly, were an Oration and Poem before the Phibeta Kappa Society—the former, by President Woods, of Bowdoin College, the latter, by William Cutter, Esq., of New York. President Woods, of Bowdoin College, the latter, by William ty. We have rarely heard a more labored and eloquent performance—some portions highly wrought. It is hoped that the Oration will be given to the public. We shall not attempt an analysis, nor speak of its merits or demerits, of both of which we think it has great.

Though the Poem came at a late hour of the day when all heads and hearts were failing, yet it was listened to for an hour with the most ravishing delight. He commenced with a beautiful allusion to the expression and power of the eye—then expanitated with wonderful aptness and humor, and with

Religious meetings have recently been held in the city by the Old School Presbyterians. There has been considerable interest awakened and some cases of inquiry, but I have not heard of any conversions. The same brethren are now holding

meetings at Alexandria, and I am informed that they are trying as an experiment the effect of new measures. They think that they can do no harm, and they wish to see whethr they possess any virtue. I trust that they may be successful, for if they are not, their opposition to them may be increased.

I attended recently a meeting in the Episcopal the state of the country, the corn and poor law, who had just graduated at the Alexandria Seminarry, received deacon's orders, and another young ry, received deacon's orders, and another young that was preached upon the occasion, the nature, duties and responsibilities of the Christian ministry of the state of the control of the con

try were considered, and the speaker in defining who constituted the ministry took particular pains to show that those of his own denomination and the Papists were the only true members of this body. All others had assumed the rights and functions of the ministry without authority, and functions of the ministry without authority, and functions of the ministry without authority, and consequently their conduct was highly censurable. The discourse was one of the most exclusive and bigoted I ever listened to. Not enjoying myself the privilege of belonging to either of the denomination specified, I began to think whether or no I could not satisfy myself that I had in some way discounted from one of the Apostles, so that my ministry might be legalized. But I could find no way of escaping the condemnation of the apostolic drivine.

The American has excited much apprehension. No immediately had results a canticipated, but the lower minority which must follow before his son can be of age, and the Government of Regency, are leaded to unsettle confidence in the premamence of the existing system of Europe.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and suite, left England on the 5th for Ostend.

Gen. Bustamente, the exciting system of Europe.

The King and Queen of the Belgians reduce the duties the privilege of belonging to either of the denomination specified, I began to think whether or no I could not satisfy myself that I had in some way of escaping the condemnation of the apostolic drivine.

FRANCE.—There was a riot in Paris on the 7th The Interdept of American India.

The Interdept of the ministry two dances are anticipated by their manner of the American India. But to the Interdept of the confidence in the privilege of belonging to either of the denomination of the Belgians reduce the distinct of the England on the 5th for Ostend.

American India Paris to 122. Arctal from 14 12 to 212.

How Ton There was lattle more inquiry esterday and to too 122.

BOSTION The twas lattle more inquiry esterday and to 122.

BOSTION All Kin

bia: —The Royal Mail steamship Columbia arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, in the very short passage of 12 1-2 days from Liverpool.

Pressia .- Some disturbance broke out at Prague on the 3d ult. occasioned by a sausage-maker hav-ing decoyed a young man into his premises, from which the individual was never seen to come out. which the individual was never seen to come out. Strange surmises arose as to his fate, but the man had been let out at a back door. The populace, however, became very riotous, and threatened to pull down the house. The military force was called in, and with some difficulty and a few wounds the rift was not down. the riot was put down.

paid by the mother, to avert the detection and dis- EXCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLpaid by the mother, to avert the detection and disgrace of the son; and might have been so assumed in the present instance, but for her total inability to meet the demand. The extravagant and abandoned course of this man is proverbial in the neighborhood. The first has reduced an excellent and irreproachable mother from affluent circumstances, almost to absolute want; and the latter is fast bringing her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. There is not a heart in the village that does not bleed for the misfortures and distresses of this much respected lady, nor a voice that is not loud in denouncing the outrages which have been committed by her profligate son."

ra, inhabited by poor Hebrews, was reduced to ashes on the 19th. Five hundred Hebrew families have been runned by the catastrophe, and 120 houses destroyed.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Arrival of the Columbus Communication of the Columbus Colu

oe in Charlestown, Mrs. Eliza Ingolls, 40.
In Mitton, 223 unst. Mrs. Avis Turner, of Lowell, formerly
of M. 61.
In North Andover, July 21st, Daniel Emery, infant son of
Rev. Joses Page.

social Pigs, two thirds Barrows, 4.1.2c. At retail from 4.1.2
to 5.1.2c.

BOSTON MARKET--AUGUST 2, 1842.
COTTON—There was little more inquiry yesterday and to day, but no sales of consequence have taken place.
FLOUR—The expert demand has wholly subsided, and railes are to a moderate when far home use, at last week's proces. Sales of Genesce, common brands, 6.12, and fare of 18 a 0.25, Ohm via Cand, 39, cash.
6.18 Al N—All Kinds are dult, and stand mominally the same and the same of the sales of consequence, generally held of higher proces.
8.16 AR—Moderate demand for Box, and sales of 2 a 300 hoxes from reprices.

AMELICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.
THE Committee of Arrangement of the American Institute will be seen a substant of the first method of the first method and variations of the respective viewed that the lostitute will be seen the institute of Arrangement of the studies will be given the first method of the first method of the first method and variations of the respective viewed that the lostitute will be seen the moderate demand for first process.

FLOUR—There was little more inquiry yets the day of the convergence of the essay of the case of

THOMSON'S ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. CHEMISTRY of Organic Bodies, Vegetables, by Thomas Thomson, M. D., 1 vol. 8vo. London. For sale by J. MUNROE 4 CO., 134 Washington st. a5.

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UST Published by the Am. S. S. Union, My Sister Fassv: Free bound, fine cents.

THE RAINY DAY. Just published by the above, The
RAINY DAY. Just published by the above, The
RAINY DAY. Just publications of the Society, at No. 5
Cornbill.

WM. B. TAPPAN, dzent.

JUST PUBLISHED 1

MIE Fourth Edition of the Beytrize Cinus. By Rev.
Nebennish Adams, Pastor of Essex street Church, Roston. Designed to show that the practice of infant haptism is
well adpted to promote parental tantifulness, and the early
smctification of cluidren. The writer did not intend to promote or encourage a sectarian observance of rites and forms,
the even manutams, that we must "agree to differ." The
work is intended more for parents and teachers than children;
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A Semaxar of the principal evidences for the truth and divine origin of the Christian Revication. By Biethy Porteus,
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Questions for the use of Academies and Sabbath Schools.
For sale at the Depository of the Mass, S. S. Schety, No. 13
Cornald. Aug. 5. C. C. DEAN, Treas.

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beld out for some concessions on iron.

France.—There was a riot in Paris on the 7th ult. An inflammatory funeral oration delivered over the body of M. Bauny, a physician, at the Cemetery of Mount Parasse, attracted the attention of the police. A commissary interfered; he was attacked by the crowd, the Municipal Guard and Surgens de Ville were called out, stones were thrown and swords were drawn; but the arrest of some ringleaders quelled the disturbance.

The Journal des Debats states, it appears from the naturops of the remains of the Duke of Orleans, that his Royal Highness must have been thrown from his carriage, and did not jump out.

The Commerce states that the king will open the session in person. The speech from the throne will marely indicate the intention of submitting the Regency question to the Chambers without specifying the particulars. It is said that a difference of opinion exists as to the person to be appointed Regent. Objections have been made to the sex and religion of the mother of the minor, whom some persons proposed as Regent. The Duke de Nemoure has been spoken of, but a third party are in clined towards the Queen of the French.

Pressita.—Some disturbance broke out at Prague

\*\*STURIT'S HINTS.\*\*

\*\*The Mother August, and will continue in session time session from the Institute, hear for the ministronal subjects in the clinical continue in session in the Second Presbyterian Church has a Missionary enterprise. The Art IV. Howards the Christians to prostruct the subscient for the missionary enterprise.

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Family Record, etc. at §12, bound in sheep, and at §16, in caff of Russi-Literal Four a Letter to the Publishers.

Rev. Dr. New York.—The great excellence of the work is now how with attent of in two homispheres much to need the commendation of any living pen. Its value is fas-rising, or has already resen in the estimation of all Christians who speak our mother tongue, and that to an eminence in which, with scarce a rival, it will long remain. By Scott was a main of vigorous mind; not fettile in imagination, but and proposed in the second of the proposed of the pro-ticely a good man, and the heavenly tone and stress of his centure have been so truly womerable.

# POETRY.

A few days since, a gentleman called to see his friend, a Clergyman, when the seesater became the subject of conversation. The gentleman observed, "I never allow myself to complain of the weather—it is such as my Heavenly Father sends, and of course it is all for the beat." The Clergyman replied, "This reminds me of an ancient Poem, which I should like to read to you." He did so. The gentleman listened to it with much interest; requested a copy might be given him, and then had it handsomely printed on fine paper for distribution among his friends. The Clergyman has kindly furnished us a copy, which we give to our readers as follows:

TRUST IN GOD, AND LOVE TO HIM;

OR, THE BEGGAR AND THE DIVINE.

OR, THE BEGGR AND THE DIVISE.

In some good books one reads of a Divine, Whose memorable case deserves a line; Who, to serve Goo the best and shortest way, Prayed for eight years together, every day, That, in the midst of doctrines and of rules, However taught and practised in the schools, He would be pleased to bring him to a man, Prepared to teach him the compendious plan. He was himself a Doctor, and well read In all the points to which Divines were bred; Nevertheless he taught, that what concerned The most illiterate, as well as learned, To know and practice, must be something still More independent on such kind of skill: True Christian worship, had, within its root, Some simpler secret, clear of all dispute; Which by a living proof that he might know. One day, possessed with an intent concern About the lesson which he sought to learn, He heard a voire that sounded in his ears—

'Thou hast been praying for a man eight years; Go to the porch of yonder church, and find A man prepared according to thy mind."

Away he went to the appointed ground, When, at the entrace of the church, and find

Away he went to the appointed ground, When, at the entrance of the church, he found A poor old beggar, with his feet full sore,
And not worth two pence all the clothes he wor
Surprised to see an object so forform,
"My friend," said he, "I wish thee a good morn
"Thank thee," replied the beggar, " but a bad
I don't remember that I ever had." I don't remember that I ever had."

Sure he mistakes, the Doctor thought, the phrass
"Good fortune, triend, hefall thee all thy days!"

Me, 'said the beggar, "many days befall,
But none of them unfortunate at all."

Gios bless thee! answer plainly, I request."—

"Why, plainly then, I never was unblest."—

"Never? Thou speakest in a mystic strain,
Which more at large I wish thee to explain."

Why had not have the strain. "With all my heart. Thou first didst conde

"With all my heart. Thou first didst condescend
To wish me kindly a good morning, friend;
And I replied, that I remembered not
A had one ever to have been my lot:
For, let the morning turn out how it will,
I praise my Goo for every new one still.
If I am pinched with hunger, or with cold,
It does not make me to let go my hold;
Still I praise tion—hall, rain or snow, I take
This blessed cordial, which has power to make
The foulest morning, to my thinking, fair;
And cold and hunger yield to praise and prayer.
Men pity me as wretched, or despise—
But while I hold this moble exercise,
It cheers my heart to such a due degree,
That every morning still is good to me.

Thou didst, moreover wish me lucky days,
And I, by reason of continual praise,
Said that I had none else; for come what would
On any day, I knew it must be good,
Because Goo sent it; sweet or bitter, joy
Or grief, by this angelical employ
Of praising Him, my heart was at its rest,
And took whatever happened for the best;
So that my own experience might say
I never knew of an unlucky day
I never knew of an unlucky day
I never knew of an unlucky day
I hen thou didst pray, "Goo bless thee!" And

Then thou didst pray, "Goo bless thee!" And

I never was unblest; for, being led I never was unitest; for, being led By the good spirit of imparted grace To praise His name, and ever to embrace His righteons will, regarding that alone, With total resignation of my own, I never could, in such a state as this, Complain for want of happiness or bliss; Resolved in all things, that the Will Divine, The source of all true blessing, should be mine

The Doctor, learning from the Beggar's case Such wond'rous instance of the power of grace, Proposed a question, with intent to try The happy mendicant's direct reply,—

"What wouldst thou say," said he, "should Gorthink B.

To cast thee down to the infernal pit?"

To cast thee down to the infernal pit?"

"He cast me down? He send me into hell?
No? He loves me, and I love Him, too well.
But, put the case He should, I have two arms
That will defend me from alt helish harms,
The one, Hamilty, the other, Love,
These I would throw below Him and above;
One under His Humanity I'd place,
His Deity the other should embrace—
With both tog-ther so to hold Him fast,
That He should go wherever He would cost—
And then, whatever thou shall call the sphere,
Hell, if thou wilt—'its heaven i'll be there."

Thus was a great Divine, whom some hav

Thus was a great Divine, whom some have thought
To be the justly famed Tauleres, taught
The holy art, for which he used to pray—
That to serve Got the most compendious way
Was, to hold fast a loving, humble mind,
Still praising Him, and to His Will resigned.

# MISCELLANY.

# THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

The gray of morning was already dawning, when a miserable wretch turned into a dirty alley, and entering a low, ruinous door, groped through a narrow entry, and paused at the entrance of a room within. That degraded being had once been a wealthy man, respected by his neighbors, surrounded by friends. But, also, the social glass had first fured him to indulgence, and then to inshriety until he was a surrounded by the social surrounder.

ard.

The noise of his footsteps had been heard within, for the creaking door was timidly opened, and a pale, emaciated boy, about nine years old, stepped out on the landing, and asked, in mingled anxiety out of the landing, and asked, in mingled anxiety of the landing of the

and dread,

'Is that you, father?'

'Yes, wet to the skin—curse it,' said the man,
why aint you in bed, and asleep, you brat?'
The little fellow shrunk back at this coarse salutation, but still, though shaking with fear, he did
not quit his station before the door.

'What are you standing there gaping for?'
said the wretch. 'It's bad enough to hear a sick
wife grounding all day, without having you kept

'For a few minutes all was still, and nothing

child, you will.'

utation, but still, though shaking with fear, he did not quit his station before the door.

'What are you standing there gaping for?' said the wretch. 'It's bad enough to hear a sick wife grumbling all day, without having you kept up at night to chime in, in the morning; get to bed, you imp, do you hear?'

The little fellow did not answer; fear seemed to have deprived him of speech; but still holding on to the door-latch, with an imploring look, he stood right in the way by which his parent would have to enter the room.

'Aint you going to mind?' said the man, with an oath, breaking into fury; 'give me the lamp, and go to bed, or I'll break every bone in your body.'

'O, father, don't talk so loud,' said the little fellow, bursting into tears; 'you'll wake mother; there, and the low, bursting into tears; 'you'll wake mother; there were a second, added, 'poor babe, he don't hear me.'

The little fellow looked up amazed. He knew

low, bursting into tears; 'you'll wake mother; she's been worse all day, and hasn't had any sleep till now;' and as the man made an effort to snatch the candle, the boy, losing all personal fears in anxiety for his sick mother, stood firmly across the draukard's path, and said, 'you must n'y akard's path, and said, 'you must n't

-you must'nt go in.'
'What does the brat mean?' broke out the ine-What does the brat mean? broke out the ine-briate, angrily; 't his comes of leaving you to wait on your mother, till you learn to be as obstinate as a mule; will you disobey me? take that, and that, you imp? and, raising his hand, he struck the little sickly being to the floor, kicked aside his body, and strode into the dilspidated room. It was truly a fitting place for the home of such a vagabond as he. The walls were low, covered with snoke, and seamed with a hundred cracks. The chimney-piece had once been white, but was now of the greasy lead color of age. The ceiling

was purchased.—Reformed Drunkard.

A PREVALENT MISTAKE.—A sentiment that it matters not what a man believes, so that he is sinder, year by year he had fallen lower and lower in the sink of infamy; and yet still, through every mishap, that sainted woman had clung to him, for he was the father of her boy, and the husband of her youth. It was a hurd task for her to perform, but it was her duty; and when all the world deserted him, should she, too, leave him? She had borne much, but, alas, nature could endure no more. Health had fled from her cheeks, and here eyes were dim and sunken. She was in the last stage of consumption, but it was not that whith was killing her; she nens dying of a broken heart?

The noise made by her husband awoke her from her troubled sieep, and she half started up in bed, the hettic fire streaming along her cheek, and a wild, fiful light shooting into her sunken eyes. There was a faint, shadowy smile light in gup her face, but it was as cold as moonlight upon show. The sight might have moved a felon's boson, but what can penetrate the seared and her to the form, 'i sthis the way you receive me, after being out all day in the rain to get something for your brat and you? Come, do n't go to whinning, I say;' but as his wife uttered a faint erv when the relief is not a more acceptance of the promise, 1540, was 17 years of age—the defination on which you can safely rest your loopes. But true belief is not a mere act of the promise, 1540, was 17 years of age—the defination on which you can safely rest your loopes. But true belief is not a mere act of the value of the promise of promise, 1540, was 17 years of age—the defination is the county site of the promise, 1540, was 17 years of age—the defination and the defination of the promise, 1540, was 17 years of age—the defination and the defination of the promise, 1540, was 17 years of age—the belief save you from the consequence of error in religious faith. Right belief is not a mere act of the promise of fire hundred femulaes were discharged in Ph

\*Blast it, woman, said the wretch, as he recled into the room, is this the way you receive me, after being out all day in the rain to get some thing for your brat and you? Come, do it's go to whining, I say; but as his wife attered a faint cry at his brutality, and fell senseless on the bed, he seemed to a waken to a partial sense of his condition; he recled a step or two forward, put his hand up to his forehead, stared wildly around, and then go zing almost vacantly upon her, continued, 'but why—what's the matter?'

His poor wife lay like a corpse before him, but a low voice from the other side of the bed answered, low voice from the other side of the bed answered low voice from the other side of the bed answe

and as you value a promise to a dying wife, keep, love, cherish him. O, remember that he is young and tender; it is the only thing for which I would care to live; 'she paused and struggled to suddue her feelings,—' will you promise ne, Charles?'

THE Fall Tender of John Johnson, an English sailor, was executed at Charleston, S. C., on the 3d interest of the mounter of John Johnson, and English sailor, was executed at Charleston, S. C., on the 3d interest of John Johnson and Johnson

the murder of John Johnson, an English sailor, was executed at Charleston, S. C., on the 3d instant. A few moments before his death, he called out to a fellow prisoner by the name of McCants, also convicted of murder, who was looking down upon him from a window, and made him a short address, which is said to have been deeply affecting.

The Prisons of New Orleans are in a shocking condition, disgraceful to humanity. Women and children are crowded into their apartments without bedding, or even straw to sleep on! In the police jail, the prisoners are half starved. For supper and breakfast, nothing but corn meal mush is furnished; and at dinner mush again, with one ounce of salt pork to each prisoner! The prisoners are kept at hard labor on this scanty diet, and their victualling is left to two colored men! In one of the prisons was found a woman, who stated she had been there four years, without any crime, and without having been brought up for trial!—Ledger.

ASHBY ACADEMY.

The Institution will common on and Thursday, Sept. 1st.

The Institution will common and Institution will common and Institution will common and the charge of Sc. 1st.

The Institution will be given to the Common and Institution will common and Institution will common and the structure will common and Institution will common and Institution will be common and Institution will common and Institution will common and Institution will be common and Institution wi trial !- Ledger.

The Last of the Natick Indians,—The last and only survivor, of this tribe of Indians, is a girl of about 15 years of age. "She is of pure Indian extraction, a native of Natick, and her ancestors were among the early inhabitants. She is large, well-formed, and presents all the peculiarities of the Indian features. She has property under the charge of trustees which she has inherited."

hear me.'
The little fellow looked up amazed. He knew The little fellow looked up amazed. He knew not yet how the senses gradually fail the dying; he was perplexed; the tears coursed down his cheeks, and his throat chocked so that he could not speak. But he placed his hand in his mother's, and pressed it.

'Come nearer, my son—nearer—the candle wants snuffing—there, lay your face down by mine—Henry, love, I can't see—has the wind—blown—out—the light?'

The bewildered boy gazed wildly into his mother's face, but knew not what to say. He only pressed her hand again.

'O Got a gradually fail the dying; the knew hich she has inherited."

The Quebec Gazette, after announcing the r sult of Dorr's second movement in Rhode Islam makes these liberal and discriminating remarks "it is rather creditable to the United Stat people, that during the sixty years that have elapted since the acknowledgment of their indeped and under men of note in the count there has not been so much loss of life or substances, from common nobs in Europe. Years the substances, from common nobs in Europe. Years the substance of the laws and the state of the substance in the substance of the substance in the substance is repeated. The Quebec Gazette, after announcing the re-The Quebec Gazette, after announcing the re-sult of Dorr's second movement in Rhode Island, makes these liberal and discriminating remarks: "It is rather creditable to the United States people, that during the sixty years that have elaps-ed since the acknowledgment of their indepen-dence, although they have had three resorts to armed resistance to the laws and the established authority, and under men of received authority, and under men of note in the country, er's face, but knew not what to say. He only pressed her hand again,
'O, God?' murmured the dying woman, her voice growing fainter, 'this is death—Charles—Henry—Jesus—re—'
The child felt a quick, electric shiver in the analysis of life or subsequent purishment, as has resulted in hundreds of instances, from common mobis in Europe, Yet their government is perhaps in less danger of being upset by violence than any other in the world. That person and property are about as safe as in any other country, (excepting perhaps the slave)

had lost most of the plaster, and the rain, soaking through, dripped with a monotonous tick upon the floor. A few broken chairs, a cracked looking glass, a three legged table, on which was a rimless cup, were in different parts of the room. But the most striking spectacle was directly before the gambler. On a rickety bed, lay the wife of his bosom, the once rich and beautiful Endly Languerre, who, through poverty, shame, and sickness, had still clung to the lover of her youth. It was a hard task for her to perform, he was the father of her boy, and the husband of her wouth. It was a hard task for her to perform, but it, and was her of the root, and the husband of her youth. It was a hard task for her to perform, but it, was her duty, and whose in the spiritual, than in the natural kingdom. If the put it was a hard task for her to perform, but it, was her duty, and whose in the spiritual, than in the natural kingdom. If the tenture of the root, and the husband of the spiritual, than in the natural kingdom. If the tenture publications of the American S.

Army.

The Thames Tunnel has cost two millions of dollars. It is 1200 feet long, and is built in the most durable manner, so that it will last for ages, unless an earthquake should interfere with it. It saves three miles of travel through crowded thoroughfares. With the experience acquired in building this tunnel, it is supposed a second could be built for one half the money. Waterloo bridge and London bridge, over the Thames, (stone bridges) cost five million dollars each.

The Gold Coinage at Dahlonga, Georgia, is nearly double what it was last year, to the same date, amounting to \$56,000. This is owing to the discovery of new mines.

The control of the dependence of the control of the

The Vermont Chronicle, Christian Mirror, and Southern Religious papers, are requested to many opy.

ASHBY ACADEMY.

ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL.

ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term will commence Aug. 8th. Charges for board, washing, &c. §1,65 per week. Terros, §4,99 for 12 weeks. All the branches of an English education are bere attended to, and pupils from abroad are under the entire care of the Subscriber, receiving every privilege of his family. Rayras to Bion. S. Bell, or Rev. J. Chennet.—Holmes, Homer & Co. Boston.—Rev. Messres, Bianchard, Burnap and Mc. Coty, Lowell.—Hon. Wm. Jackson, Newton.

Chester, N. H., Jahy 15, 1842. 4w\* N. F. EMERSON.

TOWNSEND FEMALE SEMINARY.

MIE Fall Term of the Seminary will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 20th. Toilton as usual. Board and HE Fall Term of the Seminary will commence on Weden needay, Aug. 20th. Tuition as usual. Board and hing, (Lights and Fuel included.) \$1,02 1.2 per week. A. G. STUKNEY, See'ry. Sw.—8. Townsend, July 22, 1842.

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